FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 003 *4 January 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Cites Wojtaszek on MBFR Deadlock BB 1
RUDO PRAVO Discounts FRG Disarmament Appeal BB 1

ALBANIA

Soviet Forces Using 'Savage Violence' in Afghanistan B 1
Myftiu Receives Kosovo Education, Science Secretary B 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Receives Visiting Italian Communist Pajetta C 1
Data Reported on Capital Investment for 1980-81 C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UN Representative Opposes Sanctions Against Iran D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Jan]
Waldheim's Mission Offers Little Hope for Solution to Crisis D 2
'Imperialist' Interference in Afghan Situation Continues D 2
Interference Prompts Soviet Aid D 2
U.S. Anti-Soviet Campaign D 3
Failure of Imperialism [Papez] D 4
Carter's Reaction Imperils Detente [Fabrik] D 5
Chnoupek Congratulates Afghan Foreign Minister Dost D 6
Husak Congratulates Rusakov on 70th Birthday D 7
Kabrhekova Departs for Moscow Women's Talks D 7
Husak Receives Polish Ambassador for Discussion D 7
Strougal Sends Congratulations to New Jordanian Prime Minister D 7
Strougal Commissions New Telecommunications Building D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Further Reportage on Soviet Intervention in Afghanistan E 1
Honecker Greets Karmal E 1
Western Reports Mere Propaganda [Althaus] E 1
FRG Reaction Slanderous E 2
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Bulgaria E 2

["Honecker Delivers Politburo Report to SED Central Committee" is published under separate cover as a supplement to the 4 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, No 003 Supp 003.]

HUNGARY

Budapest Reports Carter's Move to Postpone SALT II F 1
West's Reaction to Afghan Events Not Unexpected F 1
Leaders Congratulate Afghanistan's Karmal on Election F 2
Official Greetings to Castro on Cuba's National Day F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 31 Dec]
MTI Reports, Compares Economic Statistics for 1979 F 3
Briefs: Ambassador to Netherlands; Statistical Office Appointment F 3

POLAND

Communique Released on Visit by PCF's Marchais G 1
[L'HUMANITE 17 Dec]
Jaroszewicz Receives Soviet Foreign Trade Minister G 2
Gierek Addresses Nation on New Year's Eve G 2
Jerzy Olszewski Relieved as Trade Minister Due to Health G 5
Defense Minister Attends Warsaw Conference G 5
Briefs: Vice Minister Balawajder's Death G 5

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Meets With Turkish Trade Minister H 1
Ceausescu Congratulates As-Sadat on Birthday H 1
Ceausescu Congratulates Burundi President as Party Leader H 1
[SCINTEIA 31 Dec]
RCP Message to Syrian Ba'th Party Congress Reported H 2
Trade Protocol Signed With Turkey 28 December H 3
Ceausescu Chairs State Council Session 28 December H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Admitted to Ljubljana Clinic for Leg Problem I 1
Continuing Reportage on Response to Afghan Situation I 1
Security Council Meeting Called I 1
Prompt Soviet Withdrawal Unlikely I 1
RUDE PRAVO Reporting Scorned I 2
Tito Sends Greetings to Sudan's Numayri I 2
[POLITIKA 31 Dec]
Stalin's Role in History Critically Assessed I 2
[NIN 23 Dec]
Bakaric Reports on Political, Economic Situation I 4
Dolanc Interviewed by DELO on Economic Situation I 6
Further on Interview I 7
Kurtovic Voices Support for Collective Leadership I 8
Croatian Assembly Adopts 1980 Republican Budget I 12
[BORBA 27 Dec]
Kosovo Assembly Adopts Elements of 1980 Budget I 12
[BORBA 28 Dec]
National Assembly To Discuss Proposal on Army Financing I 13
New Serbian Officials Take Oath of Office I 13
Bakali Addresses Kosovo Symposium on Nationalities Issue I 14
End of Symposium I 16
Briefs: CPSU Delegation Visits; Bulgarian Border Traffic; I 17
POLITIKA Director to Moscow; Serbian TU President; Macedonian
Committee Officers; Obrenovac Powerstation

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CITES WOJTASZEK ON MBFR DEADLOCK

LD021050 Warsaw PAP in English 0904 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw 2 Jan PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries the second installment of a transcript of a telephone discussion of its readers with Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. In reply to a question concerning the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in Europe, the minister said:

"In the 6-year history of these negotiations, Poland and other socialist countries have many a time come out with constructive proposals aiming to iron out the differences of views.

"The reason of the deadlock in the negotiations should be seen in NATO's striving towards negotiating asymmetrical agreements which would force the socialist countries to carry out bigger reductions than their Western partners. A point in question is the FRG, a country that is very reluctant to undertake to reduce the Bundeswehr armaments.

"Poland and other socialist countries will go on searching for a way to arrive at an agreement on the issue, yet not for the price of their security.

"Several days ago new proposals were submitted in Vienna by the NATO countries. We are studying them carefully. At first sight, [word indistinct] it does not seem that the proposals are aimed to break the deadlock in the negotiations. The situation is additionally complicated by NATO's recent decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe," Wojtaszek said.

RUDE PRAVO DISCOUNTS FRG DISARMAMENT APPEAL

LD031226 Prague CTK in English 0944 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--After the Brussels NATO session, Bonn asserts that NATO and the Federal Republic of Germany support talks on arms control and disarmament in the field of nuclear medium-range missiles, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

"If Minister Genscher appeals to the socialist countries to show understanding and agree to the proposals for the limitation of medium-range missiles after NATO member countries destroyed the basis for negotiations, he bangs on a door which NATO member countries closed with his help," the paper stressed.

The barriers erected as the result of the Brussels decision can be removed only by those who created them, including the West German government, RUDE PRAVO said.

SOVIET FORCES USING 'SAVAGE VIOLENCE' IN AFGHANISTAN

AU040959 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 4 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, January 4 (ATA)--It is reported from Kabul that during the week following the coup d'etat carried out in Afghanistan with the direct interference of the troops of Soviet social-imperialists, the latter continue to increase their military presence in Kabul and in the other major cities of the country. During this time the Kremlin has sent in Afghanistan new military units, which together with the existing ones amount to 50,000 people, as well as heavy armaments which include tanks, aircrafts, armoured cars, etc. The Soviet troops and tanks are present everywhere in the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul, inside and round its airport which is closed to foreign world, round the presidential palace and the building of radio and other major institutions. They have been stationed near Kabul, have blocked the roads leading to it at a time when a strict curfew has been established inside the capital of Afghanistan. Likewise, it is reported that the Soviet military occupationist authorities have ordered the disarming of the army and of the population of Afghanistan.

It is reported that the Soviet occupationist troops are ever more meeting with an armed resistance to which testify the fierce fighting which took place around Kabul and various regions of the country, especially in the south-eastern ones. The Soviet troops have launched a general offensive to stamp out this resistance, resorting to savage violence and terror. The occupationists are using napalm bombs, murdering men, women and children.

In various countries of the world, manifestations of protest are being organised in front of the Soviet embassies, through which they forcefully condemn the military occupation of Afghanistan.

MYFTIU RECEIVES KOSOVO EDUCATION, SCIENCE SECRETARY

AU301512 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 30 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 30 (ATA)--The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Manush Myftiu, received the secretary for education, science and culture of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo, Dr. Imer Jaka, yesterday.

Present at the reception were the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ksenofon Nushi; and the chairman of the committee of culture and arts of the PSR of Albania, Anastas Kondo.

Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Branko Komatina.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VISITING ITALIAN COMMUNIST PAJETTA

AU031942 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, 3 Jan (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received Mr Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, who is now on a short visit to this country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. At the meeting, which passed off in a frank and cordial comradely atmosphere, information was exchanged on some of the basic problems which the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party are solving at present.

The views of the two parties on some topical issues of the international situation were expressed, as well as on the international communist and workers' movement. In connection with the complicated international situation created of late, particular attention was paid to the need of stepping up the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The desire of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party to continue to develop and deepen their relations was expressed. Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, also took part in the conversation.

DATA REPORTED ON CAPITAL INVESTMENT FOR 1980-81

AU031500 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU

["Building Programme on a Large Scale"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 3 (BTA)--This year and the next capital investments are to amount to 7,000 million and 7,500 million leva respectively. Over three-fourths of these funds are to be injected into material production. The capital investment policy is worked out in a manner to secure the completion of certain projects in a two-year period through concentration of capitals into them. The number of new building sites is being reduced. This, however, will not lead up to a reduction in the overall volume of building and assembly operations. In 1980 their volume is to rise by 4.1 percent and in 1981--by 4.8 percent.

The largest building sites in this period of two years belong to metallurgy, power generation, mechanical engineering and the chemical industry. The construction of a new ore-dressing combine is to begin. The Kremikovtsi metallurgical combine, Bulgaria's biggest, and the Georgi Damyanov copper [word indistinct] and trading enterprise of the non-ferrous metallurgy, will have most of their workshops enlarged and updated. In Kremikovtsi alone, construction work to the tune of 30 million leva is to be completed.

The demand for power generation to develop at rates faster than the economy's general ones is also reflected in the plan for the next two years. In two of the power generating plants--those of Maritsa East-3 thermoelectric station and the Kozloduy atomic power station alone--production capacities will rise by 550 mgw.

Under busy construction are two key projects of the heavy engineering--the Ruse-Gheorghiu Bulgaro-Romanian project and the mechanical engineering plant in the town of Radomir.

UN REPRESENTATIVE OPPOSES SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

AU031303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jan 80 p 1 , 4 AU

[Excerpt] New York, CTK--In the final days of the past year the Security Council convened in the UN headquarters in New York, at the request of the United States, to discuss anew the conflict between the United States and Iran.

The meeting was opened by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim who recalled Resolution No. 457, in which the Security Council asked Iran to immediately release the American hostages being held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and called on Iran and the United States to settle the conflict by peaceful means.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance spoke on behalf of the American delegation.

In his address, Ilja Hulinsky, the CSSR's permanent representative to United Nations, stressed that the Czechoslovak delegation endorsed the previous resolution, in which the Council demanded both the immediate release of the hostages as well as the satisfaction of Iran's just demands. The CSSR Government has endorsed all steps undertaken on the basis of that resolution and aimed at achieving--by peaceful means--a just settlement of the conflict between the United States and Iran to the satisfaction of both sides and in keeping with the UN Charter.

Even now we consider the implementation of the provisions of the Council's previous Resolution No. 457--which is based on Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, which pertains to the peaceful solution of disputes among states--necessary. The possibilities included in that chapter of the Charter are far from having been exhausted.

During his negotiations in Tehran the UN secretary general can succeed only if he will rely on the unanimously adopted Resolution No. 457, and not on some other resolution that would even threaten sanctions. The members of the Council should not attempt to adopt measures offering the opportunity for anyone to misuse them for a further escalation of the situation. Only a peaceful settlement of the conflict will permit the preservation of peace in the region and consolidate international security, the Czechoslovak representative said.

Following the debate, on Monday [31 December] the Security Council approved--by a majority of 11 votes, with four abstentions (the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Kuwait and Bangladesh)--the American proposal of a resolution that deplored the continuing captivity of the American hostages in Tehran, which is at variance with the council's previous Resolution No. 457 and with the verdict of the International Court of 15 December.

The Security Council again urgently demands that the Iranian Government immediately release the captive Americans, grant them protection and enable them to leave Iran. If the demands of the resolution are not met by 7 January, the Security Council is to adopt economic sanctions against Iran on the basis of the Articles 39 and 41 of the UN Charter. It was because of the final paragraph of the approved resolution that four members of the Council abstained from voting. The delegation from Zambia also expressed its objections to the paragraph but, in the end, voted in favor of the resolution.

WALDHEIM'S MISSION OFFERS LITTLE HOPE FOR SOLUTION TO CRISIS

LD031634 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The small chances, which were here generally ascribed to the effort of the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to find a solution to the U.S.-Iranian crisis by direct negotiations became even smaller after the first day of his official visit to Iran.

There are no immediate reports on Waldheim's further program in Iran. His meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni is regarded as highly improbable. Also the students at the occupied U.S. Embassy admit the possibility of Waldheim's meeting with the hostages only on direct order by Khomeyni.

The unfavorable conditions of Waldheim's visit, created by the statement of the Islamic Revolutionary Council and the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that only a possibility to "get acquainted with the facts on the spot" will be granted to him were worsened by the campaign by radical students' organizations. They put up posters with the photo of Kurt Waldheim with the shah and his family taken in 1978.

'IMPERIALIST' INTERFERENCE IN AFGHAN SITUATION CONTINUES

Interference Prompts Soviet Aid

LD031824 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One week ago it was reported from the Afghan capital, Kabul, that Hafizollah Amin had been removed from the leading party and state offices for betraying the ideas of the Afghan revolution, and that he had been sentenced to death by a revolutionary tribunal, and that the Government of the Afghan Democratic Republic, in accordance with article four of the treaty on friendship, goodneighborly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union had requested the Soviet Union for all-round, that is even military, aid. Several times in the past 7 days the Afghan revolutionary leadership has explained why this step was necessary.

Gross interference in the country's internal affairs by imperialist forces was stepped up just at the end of last year--interference whose only aim was to overthrow the revolutionary Afghan regime and to return that Asian country to the circumstances which had prevailed before April 1978, that is to the time of Daud's pro-Western regime. The situation was further complicated by the irresponsible antipopular policies of the Amin clique. Reprisals against the population, the trampling of national traditions and the failure to respect the religious feeling of the vast majority of the Afghan people played into the hands of the counterrevolutionary forces, who misused the most backward strata of the Afghan population.

The new Afghan leadership is well aware of all these facts; therefore, already, the first declaration of the Babrak Karmal government calls on all opposition forces in the country to negotiate all disputed questions. That's why the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan guarantees full respect for religious freedoms and national traditions in the country. Therefore one of the first measures of the new Afghan Government was the release of 30,000 political prisoners.

As reports from Afghanistan confirm, the new Afghan leadership is winning the broad support of the people. A number of Muslim dignitaries have also expressed support for the new government, and news agencies quote the statement made by one of them, 'Abd al-'Aziz Sediq. It says that the Afghan people are determined to continue on the road started by the April revolution with the aim of building a free and independent Afghanistan. Following the Soviet Union's acceptance of our request, and its granting to us of necessary aid, we are reliably defended against the imperialist aggressors and provocateurs, said this leading Afghan priest.

(?After all), the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan is shown by the fact that life in the capital, Kabul, has returned to normal. The situation in that country had been so serious that the danger of a counterrevolution directed and supported from abroad was imminent. The fact that the United States and its allies had not given up the idea of turning the progressive development in Afghanistan is shown by their frantic reaction to the events of the past week.

The whole progressive world has condemned the fact that the American President Carter immediately granted $100 million worth of military aid to Pakistan, a country which harbors Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The White House also decided to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean. Naturally, this will further increase tension in that part of the world. The United States' measures were taken despite the Soviet Union's assurance that the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is designed only for defending that country against aggression from abroad. The Soviet Union is giving overall aid, including the military aid, at the request of the Afghan Government which has the sovereign right to ask its ally for such aid. The Soviet Union is an ally always prepared to meet its commitments, as it has proved also in this case, when its help guarantees progressive developments in Afghanistan.

U.S. Anti-Soviet Campaign

LD032258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our New York correspondent Michael Stas reports on the current anti-Soviet campaign in the United States:

The United States has, for the moment, stopped regarding Iranian leader Khomeyni as national enemy number one. Just as it did in the days of the deepest cold war it has directed all its malice against the Soviet Union. For instance, Senator Lugar of Indiana said on television that the ratification of SALT II by the Senate must be stopped and that relations with the Soviet Union must be frozen. Another senator, Carl Levin, is of the same opinion, although he does allow that SALT was not devised just for the Soviet Union's benefit.

President Carter, following consultations with the National Security Council, recalled the U.S. Ambassador to Moscow for consultations and threatened trade measures and other unilateral and coordinated actions against the Soviet Union. As was announced this morning in Washington, the United States is lifting the embargo on arms deliveries to Pakistan and is supplying it with F-5 aircraft and up-to-date tanks.

This situation emerged following the announcement by the new Afghan President Babrak Karmal of the formation of his new government. Its various measures, including its request for political, moral, economic and military assistance from the Soviet Union meant a clearcut defeat for the United States in its attempts to regain its lost influence in this region.

This defeat could no be helped by the 22-strong fleet of warships in the nearby waters, by the threat of military intervention in Iran, or by organized subversion against the Afghan Republic from CIA bases in neighboring Pakistan. The U.S. attempt to mobilize all reactionary means against the national and democratic forces did not help either. Even the alleged Afghan chief of the counterrevolutionary gangs is no Afghan. Zia Naseri, who is currently in New York, is, according to the DAILY WORLD, a U.S. citizen who spends his time either in the United States or in the CIA's main base in Pakistan.

The United States has far from given up its plans for regaining influence in the Near East and South Asia. The seeds of a new American-Egyptian-Israeli military pact have been sown and, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote yesterday, the 1980's might even see the formation of a military alliance between China, Japan and the West.

Who knows what other dangerous plans the United States has? One must see that the U.S.-Chinese two-way trips do not contribute merely to better mutual understanding. One of these trips, Deng's visit to the United States, coincided with the brutal Chinese attack against neighboring Vietnam. The United States is thus assuming responsibility for a near catastrophic development.

Failure of Imperialism

LD040002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Vaclav Papez commentary]

[Text] The wheels of propaganda machinations are turning ever quicker, not only in the United States, but throughout the capitalist world. The most reactionary politicians are making themselves heard. They are talking about an alleged Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and they threaten all sorts of political consequences and actions.

Would it not be better to look at things without these emotions, feigned though they really are, without the addition of irrelevant and sometimes absurd concerns? Calls are heard from Washington for the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited Soviet military contingent which is solely in the country to help it ward off attacks from outside. There is no invasion of Afghanistan involved, and the West, and especially the United States, knows this. It is no secret to the American President in particular or the leading politicians of Western Europe that from the very first days of the April revolution in Afghanistan in 1978 both the United States and Britain dispatched military units armed with Western weapons from the territory of Pakistan to Afghanistan. They brought death to Afghan villages, burned out and massacred peaceable inhabitants. Washington and London were called upon or more than one occasion to cease their interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and to stop sending these troops across the open frontier into Afghanistan, in other words they were called upon to desist from their schemes to crush Afghanistan's April revolution.

Today's commentary from the Soviet agency TASS states that if the United States and Britain had complied with these appeals then peace and calm would long ago have prevailed in Afghanistan. But this didn't happen. In 1978 and 1979 the Afghan Government requested help from the Soviet Union on more than one occasion against the growing foreign aggression.

The Soviet Union made no secret of the fact that it would not permit Afghanistan to be turned into a launching ground for imperialist aggression. Recently, following the removal of Hafizollah Amin the new Afghan Government asked the Soviet Union, again in accordance with the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation treaty for help, this time military help because the extent of foreign interference menaced the very existence of independent and sovereign Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union met its obligations and complied with the request, and then we had this clamor in the West over this aid.

The extensive propaganda campaign is first and foremost a maneuver designed to distract world public attention from the real designs and actions of the imperialist powers. Iran is allegedly threatened by the Soviet aid to Afghanistan. Washington is thus trying to disguise the real American military threat which hangs over Iran and its revolution and distract world attention from its own attempts to play world gendarme in the Near East, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The United States has in all its activities to the present day followed the strategic objective of eliminating the gap in its southern strategic arc around the Soviet Union's frontiers which emerged as a result of the April revolution in Afghanistan and as a consequence of the Iranian revolution.

It did not come off and that is why its media are now slandering the Soviet Union and its politicians are making threats.

One further point: The politicians in the Western capitalist countries would certainly be glad to focus West European public attention on events in distant Afghanistan in order to halt the wave of protest against the production and deployment of new death-dealing American nuclear weapons in the countries of Western Europe. The leaders of the North Atlantic pact have yet another objective: To expand unobserved the zone of influence of this imperialist military pact and involve the Near and Middle East in it. Such is the real state of affairs.

Carter's Reaction Imperils Detente

LD032338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Andrej Fabrik commentary]

[Excerpts] This commentary cannot but start with the events in Afghanistan, because of which the new leadership of that country, headed by Babrak Karmal, has become the target of a concentrated attack not only by bourgeois propaganda but unfortunately by official ruling circles in the West.

As is well known, at the turn of the year Afghanistan entered a new stage in the development of the national and democratic revolution of April 1978. The new supreme party and state leadership have adopted decisive measures to defend the sovereignty and independence of the country, whose security and further positive development were seriously threatened by extensive counterrevolutionary activity by domestic and foreign reactionary forces, which was made possible all the more by the adventurous policy of the then senior Afghan leader, Hafizollah Amin.

This decisive breakthrough in the development of events has been made possible by all-round Soviet aid, including military aid, which the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] requested from the Soviet Union in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter and in the spirit of mutual treaty of friendship, goodneighborly relations and cooperation. Whereas the Soviet Union (?could not permit) Afghanistan to be turned into a bridgehead for imperialist aggression, and complied with the repeated request and provided support to the Afghan people, it has become for this act of international assistance the target of furious attacks in the West.

As, however, the TASS agency notes in its commentary today, this extensive propaganda campaign is mainly designed to divert world public opinion from the unseemly designs and actions of the imperialist powers regarding Afghanistan itself, Iran and other parts of the world. In this light one should perceive the ardent response to the current anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign in the European member countries of the North Atlantic pact. The NATO strategists, with Beijing's sympathy, are obviously glad to focus West European public attention on events in far-off Afghanistan, and so stop the wave of protests against the deployment of new death-dealing U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe, and further so as to be able to expand unobserved the zone of influence of the North Atlantic bloc--that imperialist military grouping--and embroil countries in the Near and Middle East in it.

It is for instance an open secret that the United States is [word indistinct] considering the proposal by Egyptian President as-Sadat that they should have the use of an Egyptian military base. Some Israeli papers report on the deliberations by Washington officials on whether they should use Egyptian, and especially Israeli bases, and other military facilities. They state that these plans have not as yet been approved in official U.S. circles merely because of fears that Middle East states might react unfavorably. Understandably, neither the Egyptian President or the Israeli representatives make any secret of the fact that these bases would be used to launch a U.S. military strike against Iran. States in that region are thus justifiably afraid that they might also become the objects of such an intervention.

President James Carter today took the regrettable step of calling on the Sentate to postpone debate on the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, SALT II. It is at least paradoxical that the American President gave as the pretext for this decision--which according to political observers will further exacerbate the international situation--the events in Iran and Afghanistan. For it was the United States which directly and indirectly interfered for years in various ways in the domestic affairs of Iran and which, as the Indian paper PATRIOT recalls, even drew up a plan for extensive (?military intervention) in Afghanistan.

It is also paradoxical, as [words indistinct] Georg Polikeit, Presidium member of the board of the German Communist Party, has said in the columns of UNSERE ZEIT that it is precisely the American President who is talking about Soviet interference in Afghan domestic affairs, when he not long ago sent a naval fleet to the Persian Gulf area, and when, with the support of the Federal German Government, he is implementing the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons in West Europe. It is evident--and Carter's request to postpone the ratification debate on SALT II fully confirms this--that the U.S. authorities have decided to continue with this perillous game.

We should add that in so doing they are assuming a great responsibility, all the more because they are so acting at variance with the aspirations of millions of peace-loving people who once again wished as this new year came in that the coming 12 months would bring a deepening of the positive changes in the world and not something which sets these at nought.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER DOST

LD291556 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has sent a congratulatory telegram to Shah Mohammad Dost on his appointment to the post of foreign minister of Afghanistan.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES RUSAKOV ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD292021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, sent a congratulatory letter to Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. At the same time he congratulated him on having been awarded the Order of the Victorious February, which has been conferred on him in recognition of his services to the development of friendship and cooperation between both fraternal parties and countries.

KABRHELOVA DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW WOMEN'S TALKS

LD032000 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Marie Kabrhelova left here Thursday for Moscow for talks with representatives of the Union of Soviet Women.

HUSAK RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR FOR DISCUSSION

LD032245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and president of the republic, received Jan Mitrega, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. In a cordial and comradely interchange they discussed certain matters of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

STROUGAL SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD281216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of congratulations to Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf on his appointment as prime minister of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated Marwan al-Qasim on his appointment as minister of state for foreign affairs of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan.

STROUGAL COMMISSIONS NEW TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUILDING

LD032310 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A new central telecommunications building was put into operation here on Thursday [3 January] by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in a ceremony attended also by Chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann, Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and other officials.

The construction was launched in 1972 and the total costs of the building and its equipment amounted to more than 1,500 million crowns. The building houses the International and State Telephone and Telegraph Exchange connected to the continental exchange in Moscow.

The building is situated on an area of 10,550 square meters and is dominated by a 78.5-meter tower with radio relay stations, aerial systems and the like.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Honecker Greets Karmal

LD281942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1916 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a message of congratulations to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

"Please allow me to convey to you, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and the Council of Ministers, cordial congratulations on your election as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister.

"I am expressing the conviction that the friendly Afghan people will succeed in successfully defending the achievements of the April revolution.

"I am certain that the relations of fraternal friendship between the GDR and the DRA will develop further and deepen for the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of peace."

Western Reports Mere Propaganda

LD031738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

["Imperialist Propaganda and Reality"--ADN headline; by ADN correspondents Rainer and Gaby Althaus]

[Text] Kabul--We buy the Kabul NEW TIMES--the English-language daily which has appeared under this new title since the beginning of the year--from the newspaper vendor who brings the papers through his district of the Afghan capital on a cold and frosty morning. We are lucky to obtain a copy, for like the government paper, HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, which is published in the national languages of Pashto and Dari, it is much in demand and soon sold out. The statements and announcements of the country's new leadership are read with great interest.

The reports by Seddiq Wafa, by 75-year-old Dr Bismellah Godrati, by Wahid Gowara and many others are read with particular interest--they are among the thousands who are now being released from prison. Their fate has aroused much concern, for quite a number of families had been affected by the arbitrary actions of the deposed clique.

The editorial in the second issue of the Kabul NEW TIMES rejects the hypocritical imperialist propaganda directed against the start of the new stage in the revolution and against the solidarity aid of the Soviet Union. "The friendly step taken by the Soviet Union in sending troops to Afghanistan to counter foreign intervention and provocative actions by the enemies of Afghanistan is, in reality, in the interests of peace, security and the independence of Afghanistan," the paper writes.

What we see gives the lie to the "frontline reports" of Western correspondents. We are unable to find "the pock-marked walls riddled with bullet holes" of the Radio Kabul building.

We pass freely and without problems along the street "blocked by heavily armed Soviet troops" which leads past the People's House, the former royal palace. Tradesmen continue to drive their donkeys laden with sacks of vegetables along this street. Not far away, construction work is peacefully continuing on new buildings.

It is not true that "traffic police are the only uniformed Afghans to be seen on the streets." Afghan Army officers go to their headquarters, Afghan soldiers are on patrol duty and members of the country's armed forces stand guard outside government buildings. The Soviet units, which were called in for support, are dominant nowhere in the town.

The members of the newly formed Revolutionary Council and government, whose photos are being sold by hawkers between Kabul Hotel and Park Hotel, are busy reorganizing the work to continue the revolutionary process. For the time being there is scarcely time for meetings with journalists. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, with whom we have had a short meeting at the Ministry of Planning, promised us a more detailed discussion in the next few days.

FRG Reaction Slanderous

LD031302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bonn--According to DPA, the FRG Cabinet Wednesday approved a statement by Foreign Minister Genscher which most wickedly slanders the Soviet Union. The statement was closely connected with a report given by Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Christopher before a meeting of the NATO Council in Brussels on 1 January. Even though, according to the Federal Cabinet itself, the FRG Government was informed in good time by the Soviet Government as to why the Soviet Union, complying with the request of the Afghan Government, sent military units of limited strength to Afghanistan and although this act of assistance is in accord with Article 51 of the UN Charter on the inalienable right of states to collective and individual self-defense to repel aggression and reestablish peace, Genscher, against his better knowledge, talks of a violation of the principles of coexistence between peoples. Just like various Western mass media, he drivels about military resistance by the Afghan people even though it is clear to everyone who knows that the Afghan people welcomed the Soviet units as friends in distress.

Genscher's provocative statement constitutes gross interference on the part of the FRG in Afghanistan's internal affairs and its relations with third states.

According to political circles in Bonn, this action on the part of the Bonn Government is intended to divert attention from the fact that the FRG is one of the main supporters of the Brussels NATO decision and, under the motto "first counterarm--then negotiate," is attempting to make the FRG the launch pad for new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles against the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--"The external trade enterprises of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Invest-Import and Technoimport, have agreed on the shipment of a 300 high-grade steel-rolling mill from the production line of the Ernst Thaelmann VEB heavy machinery combine. At the same time, agreements on the import of Bulgarian heavy machinery products worth 11 million rubles for investment projects in the GDR were signed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST REPORTS CARTER'S MOVE TO POSTPONE SALT II

LD032210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The U.S. President has recommended that the Senate postpone the debate on the ratification of SALT II because in his view the atmosphere is currently unsuitable, due to the aid the Soviet Union gave to Afghanistan.

The Washington correspondent of MTI, Andras Heltai, calls attention to the fact that the decision has an internal political aspect: In the election campaign, held in the anti-Soviet atmosphere which is being promoted by the administration, there was little likelihood that the SALT treaty would receive the requisite two-thirds majority in the Senate. Thus Carter's decision is at least as much intended to avoid a serious internal political defeat as it is motivated by the events in Afghanistan.

Government sources also believe that the United States is planning further measures against the Soviet Union, including a reduction in trade relations. What is more, it intends to take the Afghan question to the United Nations.

The U.S. State Department spokesman has, however, already tried to soften the effect of the decision by saying that reducing the possibility of conflict between the two great powers is a joint Soviet-American, as well as an international interest. It depends on both sides to preserve the conditions for the policy of detente, the U.S. spokesman said.

WEST'S REACTION TO AFGHAN EVENTS NOT UNEXPECTED

LD032116 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] "Soviet Military Occupation in Afghanistan," "Soviet Interference in the Internal Affairs of Afghanistan"--already in the first days of the new year the Western press is seething with articles of this sort. It would be self-delusion to believe that the events in Afghanistan, and particularly the turnabout which culminated at the end of the year, the new stage of the revolution, could have had a different reception.

The victory of the April revolution signaled, among other things, that the strategic arc built up in the vicinity of the southern border of the Soviet Union had been broken. This evoked considerable anger on the other side of the ocean. There was no question of idleness and Pakistan proved to be a worthy partner: The United States was able to establish training camps for agents, with the aid of London, Beijing and Cairo. They found a suitable figure for their purposes in the person of Amin.

Thus the attack by external and internal counterrevolutionary forces endangered the achievements of the revolution, and in this situation it was a matter of course that--just as before--they asked for moral, political and military help from the Soviet Union. The request was granted, in accordance with the treaty in force between the two countries, which had been signed on 5 December 1978. Aid of this sort is in line with Article 51 in the UN Charter and with international law.

The specific Soviet military contingent, whose task is to repel outside intervention and to safeguard the sovereignty of Afghanistan, will remain in the country until the causes for its presence have ceased to exist. It is stressed in the Soviet capital that the Soviet support and aid are not directed against any of the neighboring countries.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL ON ELECTION

LD291853 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 29 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have expressed their good wishes in a telegram to Babrak Karmal on his election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

OFFICIAL GREETINGS TO CASTRO ON CUBA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU031502 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Greetings message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on the occasion of Cuba's National Day]

[Text] On the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the anniversary of liberation day, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people as a whole, we send our ardent comradely greetings and heartfelt good wishes to you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people.

During the 21 years that have elapsed since the victory of the revolution, the Cuban people have, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, achieved outstanding results in the building of socialism.

As a respected member of the socialist community, the Republic of Cuba is making an effective contribution to deepening cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries and to the struggle underway on a world scale for international peace and security. Through its active internationalist policy, it has earned immortal merits in supporting the struggle waged by peoples threatened and endangered by imperialist aggression for freedom and national independence and against colonialism and neocolonialism.

Cuba's prestige is constantly increasing in the movement of the nonalined countries. This manifested itself at the movement's sixth summit conference held in Havana, at which the anti-imperialist unity of the movement was strengthened.

The Hungarian working people, with sincere sentiments of fraternal solidarity, side with revolutionary Cuba. We are glad over the fact that increasingly deepening fraternal friendship and growing cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internatinalism, between our parties and peoples are serving well the interests of the two peoples, the socialist community and progress.

We wish you and the fraternal Cuban people from our hearts that your indefatigable work in making your country prosper and in the service of the cause of socialism and peace may be accompanied by further outstanding successes.

MTI REPORTS, COMPARES ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR 1979

LD310800 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 30 (MTI)--According to the latest data of the Central Statistical Office, the production of socialist industry grew by 2.7 percent in the space January-November, 1979. Exports-bound sales of the industry increased by 10.5 percent, and sales for domestic markets went up by 0.6 percent. As compared to the similar period last year, the number of industrial employees shrinked by 25,500. Productivity--computed by the per capita gross production value--went up by 4.3 percent.

The state building companies increased their production by 1.9 percent and the cooperative builders by 0.4 percent in the period under survey. Finishing building industry employed this year 5,600 less hands than a year ago, and the per employee production value was 3.2 percent higher than last year.

Wholesale dealers bought more greens, fruits and wine and less cereals than last year from the cooperatives and private farmers. They also purchased 4.7 percent more slaughter pigs, 5.7 percent more slaughter cattle and (?7.3) percent more slaughter sheep than last year. Approximately the same amount of poultry was sold to dealers as last year.

In January-November, 1979 the population drew 9.1 percent more money from central resources than a year earlier. The growth primarily derived from the wage and income supplements that accompanied the price rises.

Computed at comparative prices, retail trade made a 1.6 percent bigger business in the past eleven months of the year than in the similar period last. [sentence as received]

In January-November, 1979 the various socialist organs invested a total of 151,600 million forints between them, or 2.6 percent more (at current prices) than a year earlier. State investments cost 10.8 percent more, and company investments decreased by 3.2 percent.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NETHERLANDS--Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--Dr. Emil Lakatos, the new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, presented his credentials to Queen Juliana on Wednesday. Thereafter he presented the officials of the embassy to the ruler and then the queen received the Hungarian ambassador at a private audience. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD]

STATISTICAL OFFICE APPOINTMENT--Budapest, December 19 (MTI)--The Council of Ministers has relieved of his post as vice-president of the Central Statistical Office Egon Szabady with the simultaneous recognition of his merits, owing to retirement with effect January 1, 1980. At the same time it appointed Barnabas Barta to be vice-president of the Central Statistical Office. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD]

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON VISIT BY PCF'S MARCHAIS

LD031153 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Dec 79 p 9 LD

[Text of Communique on the 14-16 December visit by PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais]

[Text] At the invitation of E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Secretary General of the French Communist Party [PCF] Georges Marchais visited Poland 14-16 December 1979.

The talks were attended by PCF Political Bureau member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz and PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary E. Babiuch.

The talks took place in a sincere and cordially friendly atmosphere.

E. Gierek and G. Marchais examined current international problems and the development of cooperation between the PZPR and PCF and between France and Poland.

They noted that the balance of forces in the world has been affected by the progress made by forces of social, national and human liberation. That is reflected in the consolidation of the socialist countries' position in the contemporary world, the growth of powerful struggles by the working class and the peoples of the capitalist countries and the major successes recently achieved by the national liberation movement as illustrated by the growing role played in international society by the nonalined movement.

In the context of this advance by the forces of progress and in face of the growing crisis which the capitalist system is experiencing, imperialism is trying to adapt by launching a counteroffensive in the economic, ideological, and military spheres. Forced to accept peaceful coexistence, it is trying to curb the process of detente. This is complicating the international situation.

While the socialist countries have put forward constructive proposals aimed at detente and disarmament, the recent NATO decision to produce and deploy in Europe cruise and Pershing II missiles constitutes a new step in the arms race on our continent. This decision poses a serious threat to the peoples of Europe.

The PCF and PZPR think it is now vital to take action to strengthen peaceful coexistence and detente. Therefore the two leaders think that a determined struggle by all forces of peace and progress is necessary. French and Polish communists will do all they can to make their contribution to the broad movement of people's masses in action for disarmament, strengthening peace, cooperation and security in Europe and the world. More than any others, the peoples of our continent, and especially those which experienced the most destructive wars in the history of humanity, stand to gain from the establishment of a lasting peace. That is why the PCF and PZPR attach great importance to the application of the Helsinki Final Act in all spheres and to the preparation and execution of the forthcoming Madrid conference in order to promote the cause of security and cooperation in Europe.

E. Gierek and G. Marchais think that cooperation between France and Poland and the strengthening of their relations in all spheres correspond to the mutual interests of their countries and peoples. In addition to trade, all possible forms of cooperation should be increased between the two countries, taking account of the respective needs of France and Poland.

The growth of multifaceted cooperation between France and Poland plays a positive role in security on the European Continent and therefore contributes to the detente process.

Examining the other burning issues facing the contemporary world, G. Marchais and E. Gierek stressed the importance in today's world of the peoples' aspiration to freely determine their future and control their wealth and their development.

The two leaders think that respect for the independence and sovereignty of every state and recognition of the role of every nation, small or large are vital principles for solving major international problems. Above all everything possible must be done to combat scourges such as hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment. They fully support the demand of developing countries which aspire to end colonialism and neocolonialism, including where it is found in international relations.

The fight for fair and just relations between nations and for a new international economic system concerns all countries. The PCF and PZPR regard the role played by the nonalined movement in this connection as constructive. They are playing their part in this just struggle.

E. Gierek and G. Marchais expressed satisfaction at the fraternal relations and solidarity which have long existed between the PCF and PZPR. These relations have been forged through a long tradition of joint struggle by the French and Polish working classes. They also bear witness to the constancy of the ties of friendship between the two peoples.

The differing views and opinions which may exist between the parties could not be an obstacle to the joint struggle against imperialism and to promote socialism and develop their cooperation. The two leaders both decided to strengthen cooperation between the PCF and PZPR on the basis of their common ideal of each party's independence, noninterference and equal rights.

The highly constructive and fruitful meeting highlighted the desire of the two parties to take action especially for disarmament, detente and the consolidation of peace.

The strengthening of internationalist solidarity is in the interests of peoples and of socialism.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD032310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, who is in Poland. The sum of Polish-Soviet economic and trade relations last year was assessed, and satisfaction was expressed with the successful results of trade exchange, industrial cooperation and the realization of joint investments. The main directions of expanding cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in the current year were discussed.

GIEREK ADDRESSES NATION ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

LD312215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Dec 79 LD

[Address to the nation by Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee--live]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen: In accordance with tradition we meet on this New Year's Eve evening with our dearest and nearest friends. In this solemn moment let us direct our thoughts and feelings to the matters of our fatherland. We are bonded together by problems through which we live together and which are overcome by all of us, by efforts which are not spared for Poland, by satisfaction with achievements.

We are bonded by the joint awareness of the place and time in which we live and problems that we have to solve together and the needs that we should satisfy better and better.

The year to which we are bidding farewell has not spared us troubles and worries--starting with the severe winter which launched its attack exactly on New Year's Eve, through the enormous floods, to the severe drought. Today the memories of these inclement phenomena are blurred, although, let us say it frankly, we are still experiencing their results. But in spite of all obstacles, thanks to our joint efforts, our country has become stronger and more modern, has become richer in new industrial enterprises, factories and social projects. Hundreds of thousands of families have moved into new apartments. There are more schools, kindergartens, nurseries, out-patient clinics, hospitals and shops. The workforces of the industrial enterprises have steadfastly made up for the losses which arose in industry and in agriculture. Thanks to all this, in the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland we have achieved further progress in the building of our national home, although we are aware how much there still needs to be made up for.

For this effort, for toil and sacrifice, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, on behalf of the central authorities of the ZSL and SD and the National Unity Front, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, I wish to convey to all the people of honest work the expressions of the highest esteem, respect and gratitude.

Dear friends, today the world stands in the face of great contemporary challenges and difficult problems. Nobody, no single nation, is free from worries and everyone attempts to alleviate them as best possible. How are we, Poles, going to cope with this challenge? This is a fundamental question concerning our future, the question which we must all answer together. We are on the threshold of the eight party congress. In a universal debate we are establishing the proposals for the program that will allow us to make the achievements of socialism permanent and will make it possible to reach toward further progress and map out the most urgent and the most important tasks. This program will become a national base in the elections to the Sejm and people's councils. We have all capabilities to meet the aspirations of our nation: We have modern industrial potential, a soil that is fertile and rich in raw materials and above all we have the people; the experienced, selfless working class and hard-working farmers, talented and well educated intelligentsia. We have marvellous young people. These are our national trump cards. It is our desire to adopt such a program that will make it possible to properly use these great national resources.

Dear fellow countrymen, the year which is about to pass was for Poland and Europe yet another year of peace. Our nation, so severely treated by history, in this very year was reminded of the tragic events of 40 years ago when the Hitlerite invasion opened before us the chasm of billogical extermination. The memorable words of Pope John Paul II pronounced at Oswiecim in June of this year were met by a broad response. On the anniversary of the start of World War II we directed an appeal for peace from Gdansk to the nations of the world. We warn against the danger of war and death because this is the moral duty of Poles toward the generations which live now and which are to come in the future.

In the whole postwar period Poland has been marching toward peace without change. This has been expressed many times by our support for every peaceful initiative and by expanding co-operation with other nations and introducing contributions to the building of mutual confidence among nations.

Because of this, all the more so, we cannot remain indifferent to armament intentions, which may disturb the foundations of peace and of detente on our continent.

The Polish nation has expressed deep concern and opposition to the planned increase of the arsenal of nuclear weapons of the NATO states and, at the same time, a steadfast will to fight for the right to a safe life, the dearest and most important thing for every nation.

We believe that commonsense will gain the upper hand, that humanity will not allow itself to be pushed on to the road of self-destruction. Belief alone, however, is not enough. It is essential to strengthen our moral and political forces, our economic and defensive forces and redouble our acitivty in international politics. The voice of all nations in the defense of peace, the bringing up of all societies in that spirit, and especially the young generations, are essential. We link progress in this field with the efforts of the Soviet Union, with the implementation of the significant initiatives and proposals of the untiring spokesman of peace, Leonid Brezhnev, and with the policy of the entire community of socialist states.

Welcoming the new year, we wish our tried and tested friends, the fraternal Soviet nation, all the socialist nations, success in their development, success in the implementation of lofty aims. We wish peace to all states and nations.

Dear fellow countrymen, on the threshold of the new year, with all my heart I convey best wishes to you. May a feeling of satisfaction toward duties well done be with you. May your plans and hopes for the future be fulfilled. May all of us have fewer troubles and worries. May the coming year bring happiness to every Polish family.

This evening, with particular cordiality we address our mothers and wives, all Polish women. We wish them achievements at work and happiness at home. We wish them easier days and fulfillment in bringing up their children as wise, honest people who love their parents and their fatherland.

I address the Polish working class with words of warm greetings: to miners and metallurgical workers, metal workers and construction workers, shipyard workers and dockers, textile industry workers, farmers and rural dwellers, the intelligentsia, all Poles who do not spare any effort in the building of the fatherland's house, may that great work bring better and better results.

Let us greet together those who will spend this night at their posts, at work or in service: transport workers and drivers, railwaymen and communications workers, the communal services and the health service. Let us warmly greet the soldiers of the Polish Army; we send words of greeting to the militia and the security service. We join in our thoughts with Polish sailors and fishermen on the seas and oceans, with those Poles whose lot it is to welcome the new year outside the country's borders. We bow our heads to the veterans of the struggle and work, in thanks for their many years of self-sacrificial toil. We wish Polish young people to grow up to the credit of the nation, to reach out courageously toward new targets, to diligently acquire education and prepare themselves well for life.

I warmly greet members and candidate members of the PZPR and the allied parties and nonparty social activists, wishing them satisfaction with efforts undertaken for the good of the fatherland.

Our thoughts go out to Poles living abroad, to all who are descended from this land and carry it in their hearts. We send them best wishes from the old country, of which they may always be proud.

We greet all the friends of Poland throughout the whole world.

Dear fellow countrymen, dear friends, may our national plans be fulfilled in the new year. I wish you health and happiness. May there be success in every Polish home.

JERZY OLSZEWSKI RELIEVED AS TRADE MINISTER DUE TO HEALTH

LD022024 Warsaw PAP in English 1735 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jan PAP--Jerzy Olszewski has asked Poland's chairman of the Council of Ministers to relieve him of his duties as minister of foreign trade and maritime economy because of poor health, a Polish Government spokesman disclosed tonight. In connection with the request, the prime minister granted Jerzy Olszewski a leave as of December 29, 1979.

Simultaneously, pending the adoption of appropriate decisions by parliament, the prime minister appointed First Deputy Minister Ryszard Karski acting minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS WARSAW CONFERENCE

LD032330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] A party report-back and election conference was held today in the Warsaw Military District. "The conference was attended by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense, as well as the members of the central authorities and party aktiv: Gen Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, member of the party Central Committee, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army and deputy minister of national defense; Lt Gen Henryk Koczara, member of the Presidium of the party Central Control Commission and deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army; and the commander of the Warsaw Military District, Lt Gen Wlodzimierz Oliwa.

"The discussion was based on a program paper read by Brig Gen Jan Socha, deputy commander of the Warsaw Military District for political affairs. The paper stated that the achievements of the district consisted of, among other things, high moral and political standards and combat readiness of units, achievements in training and discipline as well as improvement in rational and economical management."

BRIEFS

VICE MINISTER BALAWAJDER'S DEATH--Kazimierz Balawajder, vice minister of food industry and purchases, PZPR Central Committee candidate member and Sejm deputy, has died at the age of 48. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Dec 79 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH TURKISH TRADE MINISTER

AU271520 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Halil Basol, Turkish minister of commerce and leader of his country's delegation to the proceedings of the sixth session of the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation between Romania and Turkey, which took place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by Ion Avram, minister of machinebuilding industry and leader of the Romanian delegation to the session.

The guest extended warm, friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Suleyman Demirel, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, together with wishes for prosperity and happiness to the Romanian people.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey friendly greetings and best wishes to the prime minister on his behalf and wishes for prosperity and well-being to the Turkish people.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the upward trend of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, as well as their joint desire to expand the positive relations between Romania and Turkey. They pointed out that the current session of the joint commission, its positive results and the action it evisages will contribute to the further intensification and development of Romanian-Turkish economic cooperation and collaboration, including industrial production, to giving an impetus to trade exchange to the benefit of both countries and peoples and the cause of promoting an atmosphere of good neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans and in the interest of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON BIRTHDAY

AU251540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 25 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/23/2979--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on his birthday.

I avail myself of this opportunity--the telegram reads among other things--to express by firm belief that the fruitful bilateral relations in all domains of mutual interest just as the cooperation between our countries on an international plane will amplify ever more, in the interest of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, of the general cause of peace, detente, peace and security in the Middle East and all over the world.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES BURUNDI PRESIDENT AS PARTY LEADER

AU031018 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Jean Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi on his election as leader of the government party--date not given]

[Text] To Mr Jean Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Union for National Progress Party of Burundi [UPRONA], president of the Republic of Burundi:

Your election as chairman of UPRONA affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your highly responsible post. I am convinced that under your leadership UPRONA will implement all the targets established by its first congress, and will successfully mobilize the friendly Burundi people in building a new society, along the path of prosperity and social progress.

I take this opportunity to reassert our determination to make every effort to develop and deepen the relations between our parties, countries and peoples in the spirit of the agreements and conventions concluded at our meetings in Bujumbura, in our mutual interests and in the interests of the cause of freedom and independence for the peoples, and of international peace and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

RCP MESSAGE TO SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

AU221945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 22 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/12/1979--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed a message of friendship and solidarity to the participants in the seventh regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria.

The Romanian Communist Party, our people--the message reads--know and follow with interest and deep empathy the friendly Syrian people's efforts and activity for the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty, of territorial integrity, of the unity of all national democratic and progressive forces, for the building of a new society, for economic and social progress, for the promotion of peace and friendship in the world.

The message refers to the fruitful development of the friendly Romanian-Syrian relations in most varied domains. This happy evolution bears the stamp of the decisively important contribution [word indistinct], the meetings and talks between the two party and state leaders, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, of the important bilateral documents covenanted at highest level which conferred a stable and lasting basis on the bilateral relations. The fact that the two countries are engaged at present in a vast constructive effort, on the basis of programmes apt to ensure their economic and social-cultural development at a high rate, provides the necessary premises for the further expansion and intensification of the Romanian-Syrian relations.

Romania and Syria, the message also reads--have productively collaborated in numerous questions of the international life, making an enhanced contribution to promoting the peoples' lofty ideals of peace, collaboration and progress.

After outlining Romania's main directions of action on an international plane, the message points to the special attention she gives to the Middle East situation. We declare and act most consistently for the political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East issues, for a comprehensive solution conducive to the establishment of a lasting and just peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, of the solving of the Palestinian people's issue, in accordance with its right to self-determination, to set up an independent state of its own included, of guaranteed independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region. In conclusion, the CC of the RCP wishes full success to the congress proceedings and activity for implementing the resolution [it] will adopt.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH TURKEY 28 DECEMBER

AU281755 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/12/1979--The sixth session of the Joint Government Commission of Economic Cooperation Between Romania and Turkey concluded in Bucharest on December 28.

The protocol of the session comprises measures for the further intensification of the Romanian-Turkish economic collaboration and cooperation in energy, mining, transport, forestry, agriculture, tourism, as well as for increasing and diversfying the bilateral commercial exchanged. Romania and Turkey cooperate in tapping and [word indistinct] the mineral deposits, electrification and district heating, crude and chemicals processing, metallurgy, transport, agriculture, forestry and tourism. During the proceedings, they assessed highly the cooperation in the building of the "Central Anatolia" refinery. Likewise, they disclosed possibilities of cooperation in third countries, in the building of industrial, farm and transport units.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL SESSION 28 DECEMBER

AU281755 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today chaired a State Council session, which was also attended, as guests, by deputy prime ministers of the government, ministers, other leaders of central bodies and chairmen of certain standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The State Council discussed and adopted a decree on recovering and reutilizing reusable raw materials. This decree establishes responsibilities and powers for ministries, people's councils, centrals, enterprises, state and cooperative socialist units to fully recover and use all reusable raw materials; to plan the recovery and reintroduction into the economic cycle of old raw materials and reusable materials and products; to set up an industry for recommissioning parts, subassemblies and products; to improve and apply new technologies so as to better utilize reusable material resources with maximum efficiency; to organize this activity on a uniform economic basis; and to involve the entire population in recovering old raw materials and reusable materials. The decree also stipulates that ministries, other central bodies, the people's councils and all socialist units must take measures to insure that all working personnel and all citizens are familiar with legal provisions on fully recovering and utilizing reusable material resources, fully understand the particular importance of reintroducing these resources into the economic cycle and to implement regulations in this field.

The State Council then adopted a decree on the control of toxic products and substances and a decree on estimating the value of buildings, lands and plantations taken over by the state against reimbursement, through expropriation or in other cases envisaged by law.

The State Council ratified the convention on the international responsibility for damages caused by objects launched into outer space, a convention concluded in London, Moscow and Washington on 29 March 1972; it also ratified the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Nations on continuing and developing the UN-Romania demographic center, an agreement signed on 15 November 1979 in New York.

All these decrees had been previously endorsed by GNA standing commissions and by the Legislative Council.

TITO ADMITTED TO LJUBLJANA CLINIC FOR LEG PROBLEM

LD031722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the advice of his doctor's council, President of the republic Josip Broz Tito was today admitted to the clinical center in Ljubljana for an examination of the blood vessels in his legs.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON RESPONSE TO AFGHAN SITUATION

Security Council Meeting Called

LD031908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] [no placename received] (TANJUG)--It has been learnt from well-informed sources that a group of nonaligned Asian countries have launched an initiative for an urgent Security Council meeting to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace. The initiators of the action are seeking the largest support among the nonaligned and other countries.

Their request for a Security Council meeting is expected to be delivered to the Council's president this afternoon, local time. The initiators of the action are now having consultations with other countries on the content of the accompanying letter which may possibly contain the outlines of an adequate resolution.

No details on the content of the letter have been disclosed, but the attention of observers especially focuses on a statement by the Bangladesh Government released here late last night in which it is said that the operations of foreign troops in Afghanistan represent serious threat to peace and the violation of the U.N. Charter and the principles of nonalignment.

In the statement the Government of Bangladesh calls on an undelayed withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan in order to enable the people of Afghanistan to freely decide on its future. This formula is similar to the one adopted by the overwhelming majority at the recent General Assembly session on foreign military intervention in Kampuchea. The Security Council is expected to begin considering the problem of foreign military intervention in Afghanistan as early as tomorrow although the Soviet Union could at the very outset deny the legitimacy of the Council's work since it does not act in full composition until now. The General Assembly has not succeeded in electing the fifth nonpermanent member of the Security Council. The voting on the fifth member (candidates are Cuba and Colombia) will be resumed tomorrow, and if the decision is not taken the Security Council will remain incomplete.

Prompt Soviet Withdrawal Unlikely

AU031729 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU

[Text] As to the situation in Afghanistan itself, there are still no reports from that country today except the ones sent by East European journalists. Savo Bosanac, TANJUG correspondent in Moscow, reports that the Soviet public has been made to understand that the Kabul leadership may ask the Soviet Union to strengthen its military forces in Afghanistan.

This was done by means of publication of a speech by the new Afghan leader, Babrak. He stated that Afghanistan will ask for, as he put it, more aid from the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries--which he did not name--if foreign aggressors, in his words, do not stop their aggressive actions. From that statement and from the first reports of Soviet special correspondents published today it is concluded that Afghanistan is shaken by fighting. However, Moscow does not publish any reports on the strength of the armed Afghans involved in clashes.

The latest reports from Kabul make one conclude that it is too early to predict when the Soviet forces may withdraw. For the time being it appears here that it will not be soon.

RUDE PRAVO Reporting Scorned

AU031721 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The action of the Soviet military forces in Afghanistan is again called today "an extension of internationalist aid" and "the movement by Afghanistan into a new stage of development of national democratic revolution" by the Czechoslovak daily RUDE PRAVO. The newspaper asserts that the entry of the Soviet military forces into Afghanistan was called interference in internal affairs only by imperialist reactionary circles. It is also said that the broad counterrevolutionary activities of internal and foreign reactionary forces was combined with an adventurist policy of Hafizollah Amin who was overthrown and executed. However, it was precisely RUDE PRAVO which said, not such a long time ago, that the program of Amin's government enjoys the support of broad strata of Afghans and that his policy means an expansion of the achievements of the April revolution.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

AU032220 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 79 - 1, 2 Jan 80 p 4 AU

[Telegram from President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to Ja'far Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan]:

[Text] On the occasion of the independence anniversary of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, I send, on behalf of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on my own personal behalf, to the friendly people of Sudan and to your excellency, most cordial greetings and best wishes for a constant prosperity of the Sudanese people and personal happiness for you!

I express satisfaction over the traditionally friendly relations and close cooperation between our two nonalined countries. I am convinced that these relations and cooperation will continue to develop successfully and will be expanded even more in the interest of our peoples and consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement, serving thus the strengthening of peace, security and progress in the world.

STALIN'S ROLE IN HISTORY CRITICALLY ASSESSED

AU011536 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1511 23 Dec 79 pp 48-49 AU

[Zoran Zujovic article: "Anniversaries: Stalin and His Time"]

[Excerpts] Even now, more than a quarter of a century after Stalin's death, all the experiences of Stalin's times are a constant challenge to thought and analysis.

Important historical personages, even the greatest ones, may impart their flavor to the times in which they were active, but they, nevertheless, are not and cannot be gods: This world is not a favorable soil for them. As there has been no exception to the rule in history so far, Stalin--the "great," "wise," "ingenious," "teacher" and "father of the people," to mention some of the epithets which did not bother him to the extent that, with the power he had, he would say but a word to eradicate them from the pages of newspapers--died like any other mortal man. As a proof that nobody is a king in his own village, this biological death was very quickly followed by that other death: His relics were carried out of the mausoleum and a part of the truth about him as a man and a statesman was revealed.

Nevertheless, the revision has been only partial. One of the latest official assessments given to him in the 1977 encyclopedia "The Great October Socialist Revolution," says that he was "one of the leading functionaries of the communist party and the Soviet state and the international communist movement." After enumerating some biographical data and functions which he held, including that he was "one of the organizers of the Lenin's plan of building socialism in the USSR" and that he "played a prominent role in defeating Trotskyism and rightist opportunism," it also says the following: "The cult of his personality arose gradually. The party condemned Stalin's cult of personality as an occurrence alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism."

This is the entire assessment. Some earlier ones, in the period between the 20th and the 22d CPSU Congresses, mentioned his crimes, too. This is the way which is still used, indeed outside the Soviet Union, not out of hatred for the deceased but with the wish to understand his time.

But at the same time, while other prominent Bolsheviks were in the limelight, he found refuge in the mass of the unseen but indispensable matters which made him the real master of the entire machinery, when others presented ideas which were rejected or accepted. The implementation of these ideas and the fate of all who applied them was more and more in his hands. In such a compressed form, this picture is highly simplified but it is basically true.

When illness confined Lenin to bed, Stalin began to destroy Trotsky with the aid of Kamenev and Zinovev, and afterwards, in various combinations, he eliminated all the distinguished leaders of the revolution.

Stalin's assessments of international events and his foreign political activities are also well known. Here, too, the originality of his ideas sometimes consisted of ideas unconfirmed by later events. In the great split in the workers movement in West Europe, he underestimated the danger of German fascism and placed the social democrats on the list of social fascists; and shortly before fascism with its methods won in Germany, he expected the danger of attack on the Soviet Union primarily from France. This is only one example.

In the post war years, he tried to imbed his great-state concepts--which after the glorious victory over fascism were absolutely unshakable--fully in the workers movement in the world, too. The victorious Yugoslav resistance, based on the strength of our own revolution and on our trust in it, was also the beginning of the end in this sphere. The last years of Stalin's life were no longer marked by triumphs which he was otherwise able to claim to his credit, if one disregards the price paid for them.

This price can easily be forgotten nowadays when nostalgic memories prevail of Josif Stalin happening to be the head of the Soviet Union at the time when the Soviet Union changed from an underdeveloped country into an economic power, or when it bore on its shoulders the main burden of the antifascist war. This, too, is true, and in this respect--not forgetting the extent of the sacrifices and of the difficulties which were undergone and were not always necessary--history will not and cannot forget the pioneering role of the people of that great country.

BAKARIC REPORTS ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU031352 [Editorial Report AU] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian in its New Year's issue for 31 December/1-2 January, carries on pages 3-4 the 8,000-word interview granted by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Marinko Gruic, director of the VJESNIK News Publishing Organization; Pero Pletikosa, chief and responsible editor of VJESNIK; Mirko Galic, VJESNIK journalist; and Drago Subic, chief editor of VECERNJI LIST, on 24 December in Zagreb. The interview was prepared for publication by Mirko Galic.

In answer to the first question on the current situation in the nonalined movement, Bakaric stresses that "the nonalined movement is growing and assuming increasingly greater importance in the world," because it represents the need of mankind. "In its struggle for peace the movement strives to rally all forces, both those in the blocs and others--that is, all those forces that strive to preserve peace." Referring to some quite "strong ideological discussions and even polemics" within the movement, Bakaric says that, despite these discussions, which "were quite bitter at times, a joint road and joint work program have been found and" he adds: "I can say that at present this work program is being carried out." But as regards the conflicts among nonalined countries, they are either "a reflection of the division of the world into blocs" or a result of the efforts to resolve the problems existing between nonalined countries, Bakaric says. He comments in this connection that "what is bad in the world today is the fact that these conflicts tend to turn into rivalries between the blocs." Asked for his views on the thesis of natural allies of the nonalined movement, Bakaric says that "whoever proposes any measures for the preservation of peace is our ally." He says "our allies are all those who struggle for the preservation of peace and who join us in this program" of peace.

Further in his interview Bakaric acknowledges Yugoslavia's unsatisfactory and quantitatively insufficient economic relations with developing countries and says that this problem has been "recognized and efforts are now in progress to change this."

Turning to domestic affairs, Bakaric expresses his agreement with a recent VJESNIK article that "the political situation in Yugoslavia is excellent but that economic situation is bad." He especially criticizes the country's continued tendency to maintain a negative balance in its foreign trade and a negative balance of payments and says that "this simply cannot go on: It must be stopped either by restrictive measures or through social accords or agreements." He recalls the latest discussions in the SFRY Assembly and notes that "never before in new Yugoslavia have there been so many controversies or a more serious approach to solving problems than now." This has happened, Bakaric says, because "as regards some of the problems, we are now up against the wall. If we continued the present practice, the next step would be much more difficult. Everyone realizes this and everyone is now approaching problems more seriously and more responsibly. Many are prepared to renounce what they believed that they could achieve. You have seen," Bakaric points out, "that the Federal Executive Council had to amend its original draft budget and amend it on the basis of deep studies and discussions on future measures."

Bakaric singles out investments as another great problem but notes that "restrictions of further investments" could result in problems of employment as well as in "political problems and pressures." Therefore, he says, "things will have to be done differently." Referring again to the question of the budget, Bakaric says that "as self-management and the associated labor are being impoverished, the question of the budget, of contributions for the needs of the state apparatus, the army and so forth is naturally becoming increasingly more difficult." As regards the question of personal incomes, Bakaric points out that "the trade unions have rebelled against limiting personal incomes" because they believe that any limitations in this connection would be counterproductive. On the matter of those enterprises which have operated with losses, Bakaric says that the closing-down of these enterprises is out of the question because "we cannot and must not dismiss the people. For this reason the question of a new division of labor, a new distribution of working people is not a question of social policy or of unemployment bureaus but rather a question of a regular functioning of the entire system. We have not achieved this but we must achieve it."

Bakaric further stresses the need for a complete support to the Federal Executive Council in its efforts to implement the necessary measures in accordance with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency because, he says, "the Federal Executive Council will do nothing unless it gets the necessary support; nor can it do anything without the support of the assembly and of all political and other factors of the country." He again stresses in this connection that "the political situation is good" and that "there are no political difficulties." The people approach their tasks seriously when they see what must be done and it is encouraging to see that a start has been made in finding feasible solutions in this period.

Asked for his views about the reports claiming that "certain reactionary and conservative trends have become more pronounced within the Catholic Church in Croatia and that this phenomenon is particularly reflected in the attempts to identify the Croatian nation with Catholicism," Bakaric says: "Considering the present situation, I am not in favor of some kind of black assessment. I think that, regardless of any good or ill will, the church in Croatia has been forced to move and is moving along the line of the Vatican council that is adaptable, even though it is advancing slowly along this road. Even our Comrade Lalic can quarrel with Archbishop Kuharic but they quarrel at the same table. I think that a certain progress has been made in this respect."

But, Bakaric continues, "recently the nationalists have shown a tendency to hide behind the church and to lead it in the steps which should not be supported but which should indeed be opposed. This is, if I may say so, the question of everyday politics, but our sectarianism, too, is also very troubling for us in this connection. People think that it is necessary to struggle against the church, and the clergy also reproaches us saying that it is impossible to reach an agreement with us because we are atheists," Bakaric points out. He adds: "We do not concern ourselves with this matter for the simple Marxist reason that we know that the church cannot be abolished and this is not perhaps because the clergy is strong, but rather because all this lives in the minds of the people." Therefore, Bakaric concludes, "it is nonsense and stupid to struggle against the church as a religious institution. The criterion which we set is not the question of whether one is an atheist or not; rather, the criterion is whether one is for this socialism or not and whether in the world affairs one is for peace or not--everything else is secondary."

DOLANC INTERVIEWED BY DELO ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

ID290034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 28 Dec 79 ID

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--"We must tell all members of the Yugoslav community, all members of socialist self-managing society clearly, openly and decisively that it is necessary to work considerably more and that it will be necessary to give up quite a bit, because our people are still not aware of the earnestness of the time in which we live." This was stated by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in his talks with DELO journalists. Stane Dolanc's interview will be published in tomorrow's New Year's issue of DELO.

"As long as we are not clear in our minds," Dolanc went on, "about all of us together and every one individually being responsible for future development, as long as we do not understand this, we shall have economic and other problems. What happens in 1980 and 2000 depends on us alone. I am an optimist, because I believe in our people, in their sense of responsibility, creativity and reason. We have come out of every crisis situation stronger."

The present situation is such that we have to mobilize every man, all self-managing subjects and sociopolitical factors, earnestly and responsibly, for organized, continuous and responsible work. The next year must be one of struggle for stabilization as President Tito stressed a few days ago.

Speaking about the present economic position, Stane Dolanc stressed that everything taking place in Yugoslavia is a reflection of the difficult economic situation in the world. Asked to state whether he agreed with the assessment about us in Yugoslavia that we have gone too far in accepting the influence of foreign trends, and so have essentially run away from our own responsibility, Dolanc said that he did not agree with it. "We have never accumulated difficulties to such an extent as to flee from our own responsibility. We are aware of this." In his words, in our country it is not a question of socialism or self-management, but a question of how much socialism, and what kind. And this, again, depends on us alone. The fact is that in Yugoslavia at present we have not resolved speedily enough the contradictions which are inherent in the pluralism of self-managing interests. In addition, labor productivity in our society is one of the main factors hindering speedier development and has led us into the present situation. In most economic branches in our country, labor productivity is below European average.

Speaking about increasing labor productivity, Dolanc stressed that an increase in this will be achieved only when the worker is genuinely interested in realizing the greatest possible income by his work, at his place of work. He went on to stress that bad work is an immoral act. With such a labor productivity, such an attitude to work and such a high standard of living as we have, a true economic miracle has taken place in Yugoslavia and not in the FRG.

"I must stress," Dolanc went on in his talks with DELO journalists, "that we would overcome some difficulties much easier were Edvard Kardelj still alive. Next to Comrade Tito, he was the man who with his presence, his reason, his real and all-embracing approach and with his assessment of the problems in Yugoslav society, had many times made a decisive contribution towards our finding more easily a way out of various critical situations." This is the very reason why we now need a greater sense of responsibility, realism and Kardelj-like behavior and understanding.

Speaking about the prospects of our further development until the year 2000, Stane Dolanc stressed that he would wish Yugoslav society and the world to develop in that positive spirit and on the basis of Edvard Kardelj's vision. Should the world develop in that direction, we shall have peace, happiness; we shall live well; we shall get on well and there will be prospects for mankind.

Our responsibility is to separate, at every level, good and productive work from idleness, because if this is not the case we can talk about stealing from others. It is necessary to differentiate between what is social welfare and what is the struggle for socialism as well as what is the responsibility of people with regard to the position of the individual. Some of the critical assessments still apply to the administration and red tape. This means that we have to acquire the kind of responsibility by which the worker whose work is undisciplined and unproductive will lose his job. The same applies to any kind of official--if he works badly let him not stay in his post even a year.

Collective management and a flexible mandate could contribute to a more democratic and unified management and this would also open the doors to many, who are perhaps at present standing aside, to accept their part of responsibility. The aim of Tito's initiative is to develop more democratic relations in our society as a whole, Dolanc said. In Slovenia, both Comrade Tito's initiative and warnings sounded at last year's congress of the Yugoslav trade unions are being implemented in line with the circumstances under which the Slovene working class, society and working people live. A very significant place and role in Slovene political life belongs to the socialist alliance.

Speaking about idleness, Stane Dolanc stressed that some legislative decisions have to be changed because we must not allow our self-managing society to protect the parasitic way of life by individuals or collectives. The way of life in every sphere should be changed, Dolanc stressed. Therefore, we have to continually develop the political system, and this will make possible a more specific and better influence by direct producers on policy; the basic systemic laws, too, should be complemented, and the tax policy changed.

It is no longer the League of Communists alone which is responsible for the development of our society, but all factors of political life. If in 1966 we settled accounts with bureaucratic and centralist aspirations and in 1970 with nationalistic and later with liberalist aspirations, there is now a different aspect in the economic sphere: all of us want more socialism than we ourselves are capable of making. There is the difference between the pluralism of self-managing socialist and political interests. The duty of the entire society, both of the developed and the under developed, is the speedier development of both the developed and the underdeveloped, Dolanc went on to say. This is logically linked both as regards the economic as well as the political aspect. We must do everything possible at this present juncture to have all the production forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo develop more speedily. The other obligation is the speediest rehabilitation of Montenegro following the earthquake. Whenever reference is made to the problem of the degree of development and underdevelopment, one should always bear in mind that this problem also exists among the developed.

As regards income-based relations, Dolanc says that many problems would not exist were all the provisions on income-based relations applied. The economic interest as regards investments would emerge in an entirely different light. We in Slovenia are particularly interested in this. We already have 150,000 workers from other republics. This means the need for new apartments, communal services, relevant education, which we do not have for the time being. Would it not be more normal, Dolanc asks, to invest our capital where people live, with all the consequences stemming from this. All subjective factors should have as their permanent tasks in 1980 the development of income-based relations. They should consolidate and develop trust between republics and provinces also in the economy.

Further on Interview

AU031059 [Editorial Report AU] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 29 December on pages 18 and 19 carries the 10,000-word interview granted by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to DELO journalists. Replying to a question on Yugoslavia's current economic situation, Dolanc denies that self-management is responsible for the present economic situation and adds that "self-management is sometimes assessed in this way, but more often by certain circles abroad, while in the country such assessments come from those groups and individuals, regardless whether they come from the so-called 'left' or 'right', who have essentially always been against the self-managing concept."

Speaking about the foreign trade deficit and Yugoslavia's indebtedness abroad, Dolanc expresses optimism as regards the fact that "in the political leadership, and not only in the leadership, we are much more united and, at present, it is necessary to seek solutions more rapidly and in a more responsible manner, solutions which will overcome contradictions as expressions of pluralism of socialist self-managing interests."

Dolanc then advocates assistance to the underdeveloped regions and the need for reducing imports and increasing exports. After speaking about the continuity of the party line, Dolanc also pays tribute to the late Edvard Kardelj "who on many occasions made decisive contributions helping us to find an easier way out of various critical situations." Discussing development until 2000, Dolanc says that "it will be necessary to work more to retain what we have now" and advocates economic stabilization, responsibility and collective work.

After condemning the tendency of holding various political meetings during working time and the form of meetings at which various speeches are made and reports read for hours, Dolanc says that self-managers should sacrifice 1 or 2 hours per week for attending meetings and for meeting their obligations. We also says that "the League of Communists is one of the factors in the self-managing society that has its specific role, but that it also has more responsibility than other factors and no more rights than others." However, Dolanc adds, "in defending the basic achievements of the revolution, in defending Yugoslavia as a socialist self-managing and nonalined country, the League of Communists has--and must have--more rights than others." Noting that "there are phenomena that are not in accordance with the program orientation of the League of Communists," Dolanc concludes the interview by saying that "we must view certain administrative measures, which will be necessary, only as something serving the strengthening of the foundations for the further development of self-managing socialist relations. Such measures which would restrict the development of self-management and thus the development of democracy in all fields would not contribute to economic stabilization or the consolidation of self-managing socialist relations."

KURTOVIC VOICES SUPPORT FOR COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

LD031846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0828 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

["Todo Kurtovic on the Role of SAWP, Exchange of Labor and Problems of the Economy"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--The full realization of Tito's initiative on collective leadership is on the one hand connected with the development of the system as a whole, but on the other its realization also has a fundamental effect on the development of the system itself. This was stressed, among other things, by Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, in a speech at a session of the Sarajevo SAWP town conference.

Decision-Making Outside Self-Management

Speaking on the function of the socialist alliance in the delegate system, Kurtovic said that not enough "contact points" had yet been developed between delegations and their grass roots, which meant, in his view, that the socialist alliance was not yet fully performing its function in that system.

He said that the socialist alliance was already active as the political basis of the delegate system, which did not allow things to develop in the wrong direction or trends of one kind or another to establish themselves. However, in his view it could not be said that the process of association was vigorous enough and that it was functioning well enough.

Speaking about economic problems, especially from the viewpoint of the role played by the working man in the process of solving them, Kurtovic emphasized the need to struggle even more resolutely against everything that was called bureaucratism. No decision could be acceptable if adopted outside the workers' council, outside the delegate structures or outside the socialist alliance as the organization of the people, regardless of whether it concerned financing or anything else. In this connection he noted that behavior of this type was still to be found in a number of municipal assemblies and in banks and even in League of Communists' committees.

Kurtovic then commented on some quasi-theories which aggravated the existing social situation. In this connection he said that in places it was accessively emphasized that self-management was a gradual process and that some problems could not be solved overnight, but a longer period was needed to do so. Theories of this kind were causing objective delays in certain spheres, which led to deformations, owing to which one should not speak about a process, but about resistance.

Consequently, it is indispensable to take an energetic stand against all theories which say that there is no need to press on and that things need not be approached in a concrete manner and dealt with efficiently, which in fact boils down to what is merely abstract support for self-management.

Seclusion of Organizations

In this connection Kurtovic asked: What is lacking in efforts to enable the system as a whole to function more efficiently? Action is lacking. There is not enough dedication in all this and the particular cause of this, according to him, lies in the fact that there is seclusion in the form of narrow leadership in many of our organizations. It is not uncommon that in smaller municipalities only a few hundred people are active or in town only a few thousand, which means that the door is not yet open wide enough for all those who want to be active. The functioning of the institutions of our political circles is definitely of great importance, but only when it is a part of the broadest social action and involvement.

In Kurtovic's view working people should have more to do with the programs and initiatives of the socialist alliance. In other words, programs should deal with what people talk about every day.

Noting that we were perhaps also hindered by some of the organizational aspect of all this, he stressed that in places, even in the socialist alliance, excessive emphasis was at times placed on the delegate approach. At times it looked as if the delegate function contained within itself a "pair of scissors" which cut it off from the true grass roots. The delegate system was the extended arm of the grass roots, but why strive for the delegate approach where the direct approach was possible.

Socialism Is Not Built Only by Professional Revolutionaries

With reference to all these questions, Todo Kurtovic continued, I would like to note the existence among us, both in theory and practice, of tendencies to view awareness as something that should be imposed on working people from outside, as if awareness were something that could be imposed by others, as if awareness was not something that was created in the conditions of a highly developed system through everyday practice. No one denies the role of communists in raising this awareness and in combining everything that we call scientific socialism with practice, with the struggle to solve all these problems, but the problem is that we cannot impose this from outside. This awareness is created by the working people themselves, because the League of Communists is in our conditions nothing other than a part of our working people. Being what it is, It has accumulated nothing that does not exist in society as a whole. This is the basis on which this awareness develops and has developed in the past. Socialism itself, as is well-known, is by itself a conscious action, in addition to what certainly is also a spontaneous movement.

Socialism is certainly founded on scientific knowledge, Kurtovic went on, but it is built by working people. It is not being built only by Marxist professors and professional revolutionaries but also by many other people who know little about scientific socialism and it is also being built by people who get some things mixed up. All these elements should also be built more fully into the organization of the socialist alliance.

We should also have to work this to a greater extent into our programs. According to Kurtovic, it would be a good thing even if some negative phenomena first manifested themselves in the socialist alliance--better that way than in coffee houses. This would then amount to political action and action would then be initiated. Apart from this, there is the question of what (?is practical) in individual spheres. There is something defective, sectarian in our views and our approach. Consequently, this is also reflected in the organizational field. These so-called aktivs which replace everything and talk about everything without drawing any conclusions, what are they other than a particular form of expropriation of everything political, of an organizational reduction to something that can be stated in a generalized way and then things can go on. In this sense, then, it is not important in our conditions how anybody views Marxism. What is important is how someone is behaving in practice and I think that it may be said that in places we behave as if we did not stand behind what we had proclaimed. On the other hand, a man need not at all endorse the Marxist view, but if he behaves constructively in practice then this man is for socialism. We must advocate the view which we keep stressing, which is that working people should make decisions on an equal footing.

Danger From Sectarianism

The Socialist Alliance, formerly the People's Front, has been and remains a people's organization. Anything that undermines this, in Todo Kurtovic's view, is sectarianism. In our People's Front, either during the war or after it, no questions have ever been asked about party membership, ideological views and so on: Instead, things of which life consists have been discussed. In accordance with the same view, the cadre policy must bear these matters in mind. It must proceed from the adopted principles of cadre policy, but we must also bear in mind the fact that we must seriously revise cadre policy in the socialist alliance. The cadre basis of the socialist alliance is the people. If this is so then the people must also have influence over this cadre organization. This means that interest is also shown among the people and we cannot decide beforehand whether this represents a narrow or broader or the broadest cadre basis. We must proceed from who is most active in an environment and struggle against any monopoly positions being concealed behind the theory of the cadre basis.

The League of Communists does not want to have a monopoly position in society, but an equal relationship within the whole. I am not saying that this is so, but it is obvious that in the present stage we must struggle against such tendencies.

We must struggle for the socialization of the Socialist Alliance, which is primarily reflected in the participation in its work by the working people who are for self-management. It is a fact that in many places this participation is being alienated, which is based on an ideology which deeply clashes with the ideology of self-managing society. The League of Communists must struggle against such tendencies and for the inclusion of the working man and his initiatives. This has been and remains the guarantee of our successes. Sectarianism against the socialist alliance is sectarianism against the people, a desire to order people around, which is a specific bureaucratic product left over from what has been overcome in our conditions.

Speaking on political professionalism, Todo Kurtovic said that the 1-year term of office emerges as a new form of work. The 1-year term of office carries within itself numerous possibilities for a new approach to this. It carries within itself the possibility, recently referred to by Comrade Tito, of people returning to their workposts after professional work. This naturally does not have to mean that this will be so in every case. There will be individuals who will be indispensable and continue permanently as professionals. We must be politically realistic in this respect, but this carries within itself certain specific innovations for which an approach should be adopted.

The president of the SAWPY Federal Conference went on to note that certain things were not being carried out and that the socialist alliance had to ask itself what action it should take in this connection. This was often discussed at sessions, but most frequently not in the context of social relations, though it was well-known that the League of Communists had always linked the development of the economy with social relations. We often talk about economizing and link it with social relations. Kurtovic believes that it is necessary to set up an organization which will make this possible. As far as the economy is concerned, there are questions which must be resolved, because later, if things continue in this way, they could lead to formal bureaucratism and technocratism. Technocratic behavior and bureaucratism do not fear generalized action and empty declarations, but carry on as they have always done. Owing to this it is necessary to have a general mobilization and general action in this respect, too. Very essential is also the place of the trade unions in the socialist alliance, because we have not solved the question of how to involve the trade unions in the local community.

The state organs in Kurtovic's view should also be more active in the socialist alliance, because many things cannot be discussed without the presence of the organs which know about these things.

We have recently witnessed a rise in prices for numerous products, but in the Socialist Alliance no one knows anything about this and citizens at times learn about it when they read their newspapers. Why are these things not discussed in the Socialist Alliance? Why not tell citizens, who are sure to accept it if they are given an honest explanation and then mobilize the people and say: "This is not a popular measure, but we cannot do otherwise for such and such a reason." This is the least our citizen deserves. He has always supported such measures when he knew them to be justified. Also connected with all this, Kurtovic added is what we call criticism. The workers should be allowed to criticize, but the coffee house is not the place to do so. Things have to be said somewhere and criticism is valuable if it is organized criticism within our society. However, some of us criticize the press as soon as it opens its mouth freely. This should not be so, because what is constructive and what is destructive in criticism is known. Our criticism seeks to find better solutions. Without criticism, what have we got? Political mutes who mean nothing, said Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS 1980 REPUBLICAN BUDGET

AU291906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[E. Kostovska report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 26 December--At its session today the Croatian Assembly adopted the republican 1980 budget which "will amount to about 24.3 billion dinars, an increase of 19.3 percent over this year's budget." However, following the necessary deductions for the republic's contributions to the federal budget and its appropriations for the fund for undeveloped regions and the fund for the rehabilitation of the Montenegrin earthquake area, "the republican 1980 budget will in fact amount to about 14.12 billion dinars which is in accord with the political and the delegate decisions."

During the discussion at the same session on amendments to the 1979 republican budget the assembly rejected the amendment requesting the amount of 600 million dinars to cover the losses of the meat industry. It adopted instead a proposal for the approval of only 250 million dinars for the same purpose. The delegates also adopted the law on compulsory allotment of contributions for the construction of large infrastructure projects, such as roads and railways, the electric power industry and water resources. Henceforth those organizations of associated labor which so far have not joined the self-managing agreement concerning these contributions will also be required to join in the pooling of resources for these purposes.

The amendment to the law to citizens' taxes adopted by the assembly at today's session stipulates that the untaxed portion of a total annual income will amount to 220,000 dinars. "The proposal for the adoption of a law on insuring the funds required to create the conditions for successful business operations of work organizations of the republic's aluminum industry provoked a particularly long discussion" at the session. The amount of 985.9 million dinars has been insured for the aluminum industry for this and next year and will be made available through the republican fund of joint reserves either in the form of credit loans or nonrepayable grants.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ELEMENTS OF 1980 BUDGET

AU022152 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Dec 79 p 4 AU

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 27 December--Delegates of the three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly at separate sessions today adopted elements of the budget for 1980, several bills, analyses and reports on the work of provincial organs and institutions.

Following a comprehensive debate, the delegates in all the chambers adopted the elements of the budget, according to which the provincial budget for the coming year will amount to 7,099,600,000 dinars. When the delegates of the Kosovo Assembly decided in favor of that amount they had in mind the agreed policy on lessening the burden borne by the economy and on strengthening its accumulative and reproductive ability. The budget document reduces the tapping of the economy by 40 percent compared to 1979 alone.

As it is written in elements of the budget of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the coming year, the budget will be set up so that 1,406,200,000 dinars will be provided from Kosovo's own resources, 5,657,700,000 dinars from supplementary means, and 35.7 million from unpaid annuities on loans granted from Kosovo funds for economic investments.

Considering Kosovo's own resources, it should be mentioned that despite the efforts made to lessen the burden borne by the economy through reduction of fiscal levies and cessation of payment of contributions from income and personal incomes, the Kosovo economy and people continue to carry the heaviest burden for the financing of general and communal needs both in comparison with the average for the country and the average for the underdeveloped regions. Last year, for example, the burden was 4.7 percent heavier than the average for the country and 6.5 percent above the average for the underdeveloped regions.

As Kosovo has not experienced accelerated development in the current medium-term period as envisaged by systematic and other documents of the country, it was expected that the supplementary means for the Kosovo budgetary expenditure from that source will be greatly increased next year. However, according to the latest versions of the budgets of the federation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the overall supplementary means are envisaged at 5,657,700,000 dinars.

The demonstrated requirements of users of the budget of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the coming year are 138.8 million dinars above the approved sum. It means that some requirements and needs will remain uncovered. It is believed, however, that there will be no great disparity between requirements and potential, considering that budget funds will be allocated only on the basis of concrete programs.

In conclusion, it is interesting to see how the provincial budget funds will be doled out. According to present views, 76.8 percent will be allocated for financing social activities, noneconomic investments, interventions and investments in the economy, and 23.2 percent will be allocated for all other purposes.

At separate sessions of the assembly, the delegates within their powers gave their consent to the proposed law on provisional financing of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for 1980, to the proposed law on taxes on the income of associated labor organizations, to the draft bill on the association of agriculturists and several other bills.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS PROPOSAL ON ARMY FINANCING

LD031248 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A proposal has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly for the adoption of a law on amendments and addenda to the law on the funds for and financing of the Yugoslav People's Army. The purpose of this legislative document is to bring the army's activity into line with social developments and the regime of utilization of social resources. One of the important innovations is the possibility of the pooling of resources between the Yugoslav People's Army and the sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor and in some cases also independent agricultural and other producers.

NEW SERBIAN OFFICIALS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

AU031856 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Najdan Pasic, newly elected president of the Constitutional Court of Serbia, and Simean Zatezalo, Pavle Nikolic and Radosin Rajovic, judges of the Constitutional Court, have made solemn declarations before Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Solemn declarations were also made by Bogoljub Djordjevic, newly appointed republican secretary for national defense; Milan Zecevic, president of the Supreme Court of Serbia; and Ljubisav Stojanovic, president of the Court of Associated Labor of Serbia.

BAKALI ADDRESSES KOSOVO SYMPOSIUM ON NATIONALITIES ISSUE

LD171905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpt] Pristina--With about 150 eminent scientific and sociopolitical workers from all our republics and provinces taking part, a symposium began in Pristina today on the socialist self-management affirmation of nationalities in Yugoslavia.

On behalf of the organization committee the scientific gathering was opened by Nebi Gasi, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly, who greeted the numerous prominent guests among whom are Fadilj Hodza, member of the Yugoslav Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Hamdilja Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mihail Zvicer, president of the Kosovo Socialist Alliance Provincial Conference; Ali Sukrija, member of the League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium; and other sociopolitical workers of the province.

Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, wished the participants in the symposium successful work. At the beginning of his welcoming speech, Mahmut Bakali emphasized that the question of the position and affirmation of the national minorities in the modern world has always been topical and one of the important issues regarding the affirmation and libertie of man in general. He went on to say:

In our political life, in leaderships and organs and scientific gatherings, we discuss in an open and criticial manner the position of the nationalities and intranational relations in our country as a whole--those "delicate question" in the modern world--in order to enrich these relations constantly, proceeding f Marxist foundations and the principled policy of the LCY. The open and critical discussions of these issues are in themselves proof of the value a superiority of our principles and practice in intranational relations, the enormous success which we are achieving in this, and our unity.

Having emphasized that the LCY, basing its program on the revolutionary theory of Marxism and Leninism, has principled ideological and political orientations on nationality policy, intranational relations and the position and affirmation of the nationalities, and that the attitude toward the national question and the affirmation of the nationalities in our country follows from the character of our revolution, socialist self-management and our nonaligned policy, Bakali continued:

By leading toward the control of the whole of society by the working class, socialist self-management opens up new areas, provides a richer content to the solving of the national issue and to the affirmation of the nationalities, and becomes the permanent foundation and guarantee of equality. In fact, socialist self-management most clearly expresses and realizes the dialectic link and determination of class and nationality. Hence, Comrade Tito frequently emphasizes that there can be no national equality without socialist self-management, and no socialist self-management without national equality.

The nonalined policy of our country, which proceeds from the character of our socialist self-management system and our policy of national equality, provides a particular stimulus to the affirmation of nationalities in our society, the strengthening and affirmation of their creative active and responsible role in the constant development and enrichment of our country's good neighborly cooperation with the countries from which they originate, and with all our neighbors.

Thanks to the consistent policy of the LCY, today we can state with justification and pride that in the overall national policy and in the affirmation of the nationalities, and in the strengthening of their unity and trust with all the nations of our country we have achieved results hitherto unknown in the modern world in any one system or country where national minorities exist.

The president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee went on to say in his report that at this stage in the development of socialist self-management, the question of the economic and social position of the nationalities and the economic equality of all the nations and nationalities of our country, as the basic prerequisite for their overall equality, comes to the fore in the social action for the further affirmation of the nationalities and the overall policy of equality for the nations and nationalities, and then emphasized the following:

The unified principled policy of the LCY regarding equality for the nations and nationalities must always be implemented consistently and uniformly and in practice, according to existing conditions and within each republic and autonomous province.

Naturally, of basic importance to the equality of the nations and nationalities in our country is the consolidation and affirmation of the republics and autonomous provinces and the relations in the federation as we have determined them with the Constitution. However, the most pressing need now is to implement this consistent policy of the LCY practically, in an increasingly fruitful manner and at an ever higher level of equality within the framework of each republic, autonomous province, municipality, organizations of associated labor, the local community, and in all spheres of life.

Discussing a number of practical questions regarding the further affirmation of the equality of the nationalities, Bakali said that they must not be negated or ignored in any part of our country, for it is precisely on these issues that good results have been achieved in all the nationalities, and many practical needs of the nationalities expressed today arise precisely from their development hitherto. Substantiating this assertion, Bakali said:

As an example, the position we may mention of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia which as a whole has achieved major successes in its national affirmation and development in the economic, social, political, linguistic, cultural, scientific and every other sphere, with the result that as regards the Albanians in Yugoslavia there is no hegemony or national discrimination, as Albanian nationalists or blind and senile propaganda from abroad allege.

However, because of the low inherited overall level of development of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, as well as the new real needs which have "opened up" as a result of the overall development hitherto of the Albanian nationality in our country, further efforts must be made in every environment in our country where Albanians live for the more successful solution of all their real problems so as to enhance constantly their equality. So, only constant practical measures for the further affirmation of all the nations and nationalities in all spheres of life and the constant enhancement of their equality within each republic and autonomous province verify the real values of the LCY's principled national policy as a whole. At the same time the room for activity by reactionary nationalist tendencies of paternalism or of vertical national assembly and organization is thereby best diminished.

Mahmut Bakali stressed that the successful meeting of the interests and needs of the nationalities and all the nations of Yugoslavia must be determined in the very process of socialist self-management, and then underlined the notion that the basis of the further enrichment of the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities, and therefore the cohesic , unity and stability of our country on lasting foundations, lies in the acceleration of the process of self-management linking-up in associated labor. This is of major importance not only to the self-management and material position of the working class but also to the strengthening of the unity of the working class and working people of the various nations and nationalities associated in labor, creativity and self-management. For, together with the irreplaceable cohesive ideopolitical role of the LCY, the true cement and social foundation of our unity is self-management associated labor.

Welcoming the participants in the symposium, Mahmut Bakali emphasized in conclusion that there was something symbolic in the fact that this scientific gathering was being held precisely in Pristina, the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, where the correctness, vitality and results of the principled policy of the LCY in the affirmation of the nationalities in our country are most clearly confirmed.

End of Symposium

LD182230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--After 2 days of work, the symposium on the socialist self-managing affirmation of nationalities in Yugoslavia has ended in Pristina. Some 150 scientific and sociopolitical workers from all our republics and provinces discussed from a number of aspects the legal-political, cultural, economic and other fields of the self-managing affirmation of nationalities in our country. The general conclusion is that with the construction of qualitatively new socialist self-managing relations, major successes have been achieved in the emancipation, full equality, all-round national and general affirmation of all nationalities, as well as a high degree of equality among all the nations of Yugoslavia. In this, as has been stressed on several occasions, Yugoslavia serves as an example to the world of how the entire position of nationalities and of national minorities can be (?regulated).

The approach to the affirmation of nationalities must, as was stressed, continue to be a lively and open one particularly since the full economic equality of individual nationalities has still not been realized. Reducing the differences between economically developed and underdeveloped areas and thus also between developed and underdeveloped nations and nationalities must continue to be one of the leading objectives of our socialist self-managing society.

Particular emphasis was placed at the symposium in Pristina on the inherent characteristic of full individuality of every nationality and the unity of all nations and nationalities because the powerful progress of national individualities is also the natural basis of unity of all nations.

This prominent meeting also stressed that cooperation by a nationality with its mother nation and of the mother nation with the relevant nationality plays a significant role in the full affirmation of nationalities.

Today's debate also pointed to the need for scientific research work and a synthesized approach to the development and affirmation of nationalities in the Yugoslav equitable community.

This is particularly desirable since our country has a rich practical experience which has not been sufficiently illustrated in theory. The symposium in Pristina made a significant contribution in this connection to the material which will be published in a joint book and in the languages of our nations and nationalities.

BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS--Miroslav Terzan, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has held talks with a CPSU delegation headed by Albert Belyayev, deputy chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee. During its visit to our country the CPSU delegation, which arrived in Belgrade today, will acquaint itself with the LCY activity in the sphere of culture. [Text] [Belgrade International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Dec 79 AU]

BULGARIAN BORDER TRAFFIC--The seventh regular session of the Standing Yugoslav-Bulgarian Mixed Commission for Regulating Local Border Traffic of Persons in the Border Zone has been held in Sofia. In a frank exchange of views, the commission adopted some recommendations on further facilities for the movement of border people and the organization and holding of meetings of the people of the border regions of the two countries. No details of the recommendations have been announced. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Dec 79 p 7 AU]

POLITIKA DIRECTOR TO MOSCOW--Vukoje Bulatovic, director and chief editor of POLITIKA, arrived in Moscow on 20 December at the invitation of Petr Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA and CPSU Central Committee member. Bulatovic will also visit Novosibirsk, Akademgorod, Tashkent and other places in Uzbekhistan. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

SERBIAN TU PRESIDENT--The Council of the Serbian Trade Union Federation at its session on 26 December confirmed the previous Presidium and elected Ilijas Kurtesi the first president for a 1-year term. The offices of vice president and secretary, and the Secretariat have been abolished. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Dec 79 p 5 AU]

MACEDONIAN COMMITTEE OFFICERS--Skopje--At a session of the Republican Committee of the Macedonian Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National War of Liberation candidates for secretary and president of the republican committee were announced. Jovko Jovkovski, hitherto vice president, has been proposed for the position of president of the Republican Committee, with a 1-year mandate, and Ilija Belicanec for the position of secretary, with a 1-year mandate. Filip Brajkovski, hitherto president of the republican committee, is taking up a new post as member of the Macedonian Presidency. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD]

OBRENOVAC POWERSTATION--The sixth generating unit of 308 megawatts has been commissioned at the Nikola Tesla A powerplant in Obrenovac. The powerstation has thus been completed and has a capacity of 1,648 megawatts. It is the largest in Yugoslavia. The construction of the Nikola Tesla B powerplant has begun 18 kilometers upstream from Obrenovac. Its capacity will be 2,400 megawatts. The first 614-megawatt generating unit is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1982. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Dec 79 p 7 AU]